Comparison of Nebraska With Other Midwest Region States

In 2001, of the nine Midwest states reporting, Iowa registered the highest with a total case incidence rate for the private sector of 8.1 cases per 100 full-time employees. Illinois recorded the lowest numbers with 5.3 cases.

Incidence rates by major industry division varied greatly between states. In manufacturing, the total case incidence rate ranged from 12.6 in Iowa to 7.9 in Minnesota. In the construction industry, the most hazardous of the major industry divisions, incidence rates ranged from 12.7 in Wisconsin to 7.1 in Missouri.

Data was not available for North Dakota, Ohio, and South Dakota.

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Per 100 Full-Time Workers by Industry Division for Midwest Region States

Industry Division	IL	IN	IA	KS	MI	MN	MO	NE	ND	OH	SD	WI
Private Sector	5.3	7.6	8.1	7.3	7.3	6.3	6.1	7.4	**	**	**	7.8
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	7.8	8.6	7.0	8.8	8.9	8.3	7.6	13.2	**	**	**	8.1
Mining	7.0	6.4	*	6.9	6.3	4.5	5.3	*	**	**	**	*
Construction	8.1	7.6	10.4	10.0	8.9	10.7	7.1	10.1	**	**	**	12.7
Manufacturing	8.1	10.8	12.6	11.0	12.3	7.9	10.1	12.0	**	**	**	10.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	7.7	7.7	7.5	**	7.7	6.0	6.8	8.2	**	**	**	8.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4.9	6.5	6.6	6.2	5.6	6.3	5.3	6.8	**	**	**	6.6
Wholesale Trade Only	4.7	5.9	8.3	6.2	6.3	6.5	5.5	6.6	**	**	**	8.4
Retail Trade Only	5.0	6.8	5.9	6.2	5.4	6.3	5.3	6.9	**	**	**	5.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.1	2.1	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.0	**	**	**	2.0
Services	3.7	5.9	6.9	6.3	4.5	5.5	5.0	5.3	**	**	**	5.7

* Data not published

** Data not available

Nebraska Compared With the United States

In 2001, recordable occupational injury and illness cases in Nebraska's private sector numbered 7.4 per 100 full-time employees compared with a U.S. rate of 5.7 cases. Nebraska's rates for total cases were higher than the U.S. rate in every major division except mining.

Occupational Injuries and Illness by Industry Division
State of Nebraska and the United States
2001 – 2000

Industry Division	Incidence Rates							
	Total Cases				Lost Workday Cases			
	Nebraska		U.S.		Nebraska		U.S.	
	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000
Private Sector	7.4	6.6	5.7	6.1	3.2	3.4	2.8	3.0
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	13.2	6.0	7.3	7.1	4.4	3.8	3.6	3.6
Mining	*	*	4.0	4.7	*	*	2.4	3
Construction	10.1	8.3	7.9	8.3	4.2	4.8	4.0	4.1
Manufacturing	12.0	13.0	8.1	9.0	6.1	6.7	4.1	4.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	8.2	6.9	6.9	6.9	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6.8	5.4	5.6	5.9	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.7
Wholesale Trade Only	6.6	6.4	5.3	5.8	2.8	3.6	2.8	3.1
Retail Trade Only	6.9	4.9	5.7	5.9	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8
Services	5.3	4.5	4.6	4.9	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2

Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays per 100 full-time employees per year.

* Data not published

Scope of the Survey and Technical Notes

Scope of the Survey

This survey covers employers in the following industries in the State of Nebraska:

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	SIC 01-09
Mining	SIC 10-14
Construction	SIC 14-17
Manufacturing	SIC 20-39
Transportation and Public Utilities	SIC 40-49
Wholesale Trade	SIC 50-51
Retail Trade	SIC 52-59
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	SIC 60-67
Services	SIC 70-87, 89

All employees, e.g., part-time, full-time, casual, etc., in these industries are covered by this survey. Excluded are self-employed individuals, state, local and federal government. In addition, all agricultural production employers (SIC 01-02) with 10 or fewer employees are excluded. The Federal Mine Safety and Health Administration provided data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers covered by the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977. The Federal Railroad Administration furnished data for any railroads.

Questionnaires were mailed to 3,189 sample units. A portion of these were excluded because they were no longer in operation, were not within the scope of the survey, were included in the report for another location, received duplicate survey forms for the same location or the survey form was not mailable because of an inadequate address. When these exclusions were taken into account, the number of potential respondents was reduced to 2,798. Follow-up mailings and telephone calls to non-respondents resulted in 2,761 usable questionnaires, or a 99 percent response rate.

Survey Questionnaire

The survey questionnaire requested information concerning average employment during the calendar year 2001; total employee hours worked during 2001; the number of occupational injuries and illnesses by type: i,e., fatalities, lost workday cases, cases without lost workdays, and information on all lost workday cases. Under Federal grant arrangements, the respondent fills out a single reporting form which is used for developing both national and state estimates.

Sample Design

The sample of establishments in Nebraska's private sector industries was selected by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics to produce estimates of the total number of occupational injuries and illnesses in all firms in the state. To help allocate safety efforts most effectively, it was decided that injury and illness estimates should be developed on an industry-by-industry basis. To accomplish this, the universe of establishments was first stratified by industry according to the 1987 edition of Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC) published by the Office of Management and Budget. The sample size necessary to produce a certain level of precision in the estimates of incidence rates was then determined for each industry. Using these measures of variability, the number of establishments in the industry and the employment in large establishments, a sample size was calculated for each industry. The number of employees in large establishments was used as a control on the sample size. When industries were dominated by a few large establishments, smaller samples were necessary if all of these large establishments were included in the sample. Industries with higher expected incidence rates tended to be subject to more variability and, therefore, were allotted a proportionally larger sample than industries with lower rates.

Within an industry it is also known that the number of injuries and illnesses an establishment experiences varies with their employment. Because of this, the universe of establishments within an industry was further stratified by employment. The optimum allocation of sample units was achieved by distributing establishments in each size class proportionate to the total employment in the size group. This procedure assumes that the variance of the average number of injuries and illnesses per establishment in a size class is proportional to the average establishment employment in the size class.

A further level of stratification was necessary during the sample selection process. Because the occupational injury and illness survey is a Federal/State cooperative program, the universe was also stratified by state prior to the sample selection. The ratios determined for each industry-employment-size group were used to select a sample within a state-industry-employment-size class sampling cell.

Estimating Procedures

A weighing procedure is used to make data by sample units respective of all units in a particular industry-employment-size estimating cell. The weight assigned each sample unit is the inverse of the sampling ratio for the size class from which the unit was selected. Data for each unit is multiplied by this weight; estimating cell totals are obtained by adding together weighted data for all sample units in the cells.

Data is further adjusted to reflect the changes in employment which have taken place during the survey year. This benchmarking process is completed by the state and relates the employment estimate used at the time the sample was originally drawn to the actual employment of the survey year. The benchmark factor for each estimating cell is derived by dividing actual employment by the weighted employment estimate obtained from the sample. This factor adjusts births in the universe and non-response within each industry-sized cell.

Industrial Classification

Establishments are coded on the basis of their principal product or activity determined by information entered in Section III (Nature of Business) of the survey questionnaire. For a reporting unit making more than one product or engaging in more than one activity, data for the unit is included in the industry indicated by the most important product or activity.

Reliability of Estimates

The incidence rates and case estimates are based on a sample of employers in the State of Nebraska, and may differ from figures that would have been obtained had a complete census of the establishments in the State of Nebraska been possible. As in any survey, the results are subject to errors of response and reporting, as well as sample variability. Errors of response and reporting are minimized through comprehensive edit procedures and follow-up contacts with employers. Errors of sampling variability are minimized through the use of random sampling techniques. The relative standard errors, which are a measure of the sampling error in the estimates, is calculated as part of the survey's estimation process. When applied to the estimates, the sampling error serves to define the confidence level or range that would include the comparable complete coverage value.

Publications Guidelines

The OSHA Survey generates occupational injury and illness estimates for approximately 800 SIC industry levels. This report omits estimates at the two-, three-, and four-digit SIC levels, if one of the following situations occurred:

1. Estimates for the industry level were based on reports from fewer than three employers. Moreover, even where three or more employers reported data for an industry, if the employees of any one of these employers constituted 50 percent of the employment in the industry, or if the employees of two employers combined were 75 percent or more of the industry employment, the data was omitted (unless permission to publish was granted by the firms themselves).
2. Annual average employment for the industry in Nebraska was less than 1,500.

Data for an unpublished industry is included in the total shown for the broader industry level of which it is part.

Definitions

The following definitions of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses used in the annual survey are the same as those used by employers to keep logs of such incidents throughout the survey (calendar) year.

- *Nonfatal recordable injuries and illnesses are*:
  1. Nonfatal occupational illnesses; or
  2. Nonfatal occupational injuries which involve one or more of the following: Lost worktime, loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or medical treatment other than first aid.
- *Occupational injury* is any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work-related event or from a single instantaneous exposure in the work environment.
- *Occupational illness* is any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.

The following listing gives the categories of occupational illnesses and disorders that are used to classify recordable illnesses. Examples of each category are given. These are typical examples and are not to be considered the complete listing of the types of illnesses and disorders that are to be counted under each category.

- *Occupational skin diseases or disorders.* Examples: Contact dermatitis, eczema, or rash caused by primary irritants and sensitizers or poisonous plants; oil acne; chrome ulcers; chemical burns or inflammations.
- *Dust diseases of the lungs (pneumoconioses).* Examples: Silicosis, asbestosis and other asbestos-related diseases, coal worker's pneumoconiosis, byssinosis, siderosis, and other pneumoconioses.
- *Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents.* Examples: Pneumonitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis or acute congestion due to chemicals, dusts, gases, or fumes; farmer's lung.
- *Poisoning (systemic effects of toxic materials).* Examples: Poisoning by lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic, or other metals; poisoning by carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide, or other gases; poisoning by benzol, carbon tetrachloride, or other organic solvents; poisoning by insecticide sprays such as parathion and lead arsenate; poisoning by other chemicals such as formaldehyde, plastics, and resins.
- *Disorders due to physical agents (other than toxic materials).* Examples: Heatstroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion, and other effects of environmental heat; freezing, frostbite, and effects of ionizing radiation (isotopes, x rays, radium); effects of nonionizing radiation (welding flash, ultraviolet rays, microwaves, sunburn).
- *Disorders associated with repeated trauma.* Examples: Conditions due to repeated motion, vibration, or pressure, such as carpal tunnel syndrome; noise-induced hearing loss; synovitis, tenosynovitis, and bursitis; and Raynaud's phenomena.

- *All other occupational illnesses.* Examples: Anthrax, brucellosis, infectious hepatitis, malignant and benign tumors, food poisoning, histoplasmosis, coccidioidomycosis.
- *Lost workday cases* are those which involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.
- *Lost workday cases involving days away from work* are those which result in days away from work (not counting the day of injury or onset of illness), or a combination of days away from work and days of restricted work activity.
- *Lost workday cases involving restricted work activity* are those which result *only* in restricted work activity, defined as follows:
    - The employee was assigned to another job on a temporary basis; or
    - The employee worked at a permanent job less than full time; or
    - The employee worked at a permanently assigned job but could not perform all duties normally connected with it.

The following case characteristics are used in the survey to profile injuries and illnesses involving days away from work from four different perspectives. The characteristics are based on definitions and rules of selection stipulated in the 1992 *BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual*.

- *Nature of injury or illness* names the principal physical characteristic of a disabling condition, such as sprain/strain, cut/laceration, or carpal tunnel syndrome.
- *Part of body affected* is directly linked to the nature of injury or illness cited, for example, back sprain, finger cut, or wrist and carpal tunnel syndrome.
- *Source of injury or illness* is the object, substance, exposure, or bodily motion that directly produced or inflicted the disabling condition cited. Examples are a heavy box, a toxic substance, fire/flame, and bodily motion of the injured/ill worker.
- *Event or exposure* signifies the manner in which the injury or illness was produced or inflicted, for example, overexertion while lifting or fall from ladder.
- The *occupation* of the injured or ill worker was coded from job titles supplied by the employer, supplemented at times by employer descriptions of how the incident occurred. The 1990 Occupational Classification System, developed by the Bureau of the Census, was used to classify thousands of job titles supplied by employers into several hundred individual occupations, such as registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, or nursing aide/orderly. Each occupation is tied to one of six *major occupational groups*, for example, registered nurse belongs to the major group "managerial and professional specialty," licensed practical nurse, to the group "technical, sales, and administrative support," and nursing aide, to the group "service occupations." The other three major groups were "farming, forestry, and fishing," "precision production, craft, and repair," which includes construction trades; and "operators, fabricators, and laborers," such as textile sewing-machine operator, truckdriver, and stock handler/bagger.

How to Compute Your Firm's Incidence Rate for Safety Management

Incidence rates can be used to show the relative level of injuries and illnesses among different industries, firms, or operations within a single firm. Because a common base and a specific period of time are involved, these rates can help determine both problem areas and progress in preventing work-related injuries and illnesses. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has developed these instructions to provide a step by step approach for employers to evaluate their firm's injury and illness record.

How to compute incidence rates

An incidence rate of occupational injuries and illnesses can be calculated quickly and easily. The formula requires:

(a) The number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses. Count the number of OSHA recordable cases for the year from the Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (Log) OSHA No. 200; or the TOTALS line for the yearly total on the Log for nonfatal injuries and illnesses with lost workdays, and injuries and illnesses without lost workdays. The number of injuries and illnesses can also be obtained from the BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses form, if your company was surveyed for the calendar year for which incidence rates are desired.

(b) The number of hours all employees actually worked. Use payroll or other time records. "Hours worked" should not include any nonwork time, even though paid, such as vacation, sick leave, holidays, etc. (If actual hours worked are not available for employees paid on commission, by salary, or by the mile, etc., hours worked may be estimated on the basis of scheduled hours or eight hours per workday.)

An incidence rate of injuries and illnesses may be computed from the following formula:

(Number of injuries and illnesses X 200,000) / Employee hours worked = Incidence rate

(The 200,000 hours in the formula represents the equivalent of 100 employees working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year, and provides the standard base for the incidence rates.) You can use the same formula to compute incidence rates for:

- Lost workday injury and illness cases;
- Lost workday injury-only cases;
- Lost workday illness-only cases;
- Injury and illness cases without lost workdays;
- Injury-only cases without lost workdays;
- Illness-only cases without lost workdays.

Note: When comparing illness rates by types of illness, use 20,000,000 hours instead of 200,000 hours to get a rate per 10,000 full-time employees.

An example:

The following discussion illustrates how ABC Company—a fictitious construction machinery manufacturing plant with 200 employees—might conduct a statistical safety and health evaluation.

The ABC Company has 15 injuries and illnesses logged and 400,000 hours worked by all employees during 2000. Using the formula, the incidence rate would be calculated as follows:

(15 x 200,000) / 400,000 = 7.5

The same formula can be used to computed the incidence rate for the most serious injury and illness cases, defined here as cases that result in workers taking time off from their jobs or doing lighter (restricted) duties. ABC Company had seven such cases.

The incidence rate for these lost workday cases is computed as:

(7 x 200,000) / 400,000 = 3.5

How are incidence rates used?

Incidence rates take on more meaning for an employer when the injury and illness experience of his or her firm is compared with that of other employers doing similar work with workforces of similar size. Information available from BLS permits detailed comparisons by industry and size of firm.

The following tables illustrate how detailed comparisons can help a firm evaluate its safety and health experience more precisely.

2001 incidence rates for:	Total recordable cases of injuries and illnesses	Lost workday cases of injuries and illnesses
construction machinery manufacturing:		
All workforce sizes	12.6	5.7
Firms with 50 to 249 employees	11.2	5.8
ABC Company (200 workers)	7.5	3.5

In this example, the injury and illness rates for ABC Company are below the industry wide and similar-size averages for construction machinery manufacturing.

Information available from BLS goes beyond giving the average incidence rate for a particular industry and employment-size class: Data show how individual establishment rates within an industry-size combination are distributed.

Points on these rate arrays, called the first quartile, median, and third quartile, help answer the following question: What proportion of comparable employers have rates that are lower than (or higher than) my firm's rates? The following table for construction machinery manufacturing firms employing 50 to 249 workers illustrates how these statistical measures work.

2001 incidence rates for:	Total recordable cases of injuries and illnesses	Lost workday cases of injuries and illnesses
Average (mean) for all establishments	11.2	5.8
First quartile—One-fourth establishments had a rate lower than or equal to	6.5	4.6
Median—One-half of the establishments had a rate lower than or equal to	11.6	5.3
Third quartile—Three-fourths of the establishments had a rate lower than or equal to	14.6	7.0

When ABC Company extends its rate comparison to these measures, the company finds that its total recordable rate (7.5) falls between the corresponding first quartile and median rates for metal can manufacturers of similar size, and its lost workdays case rate (3.5) falls below the first first quartile rate. In other words, both of ABC Company's rates are lower than the rates for at least one-half of the medium-size construction machinery manufacturers. The total recordable case rate is higher than the rate for at least one-fourth of those construction machinery manufacturers of comparable size while the lost workday case rate puts him within the first quartile of these establishments. This analysis reinforces earlier findings that ABC Company has a lower incidence rate of injury and illness in its workplace than does most other construction machinery manufacturers of its size.

Table 1. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2001

Nebraska

Industry[2]	SIC code[3]	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
		Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
			Total[4]	With days away from work[5]			Total[4]	With days away from work[5]	
Private Industry[6]		7.4	3.2	1.8	4.2	6.6	2.8	1.7	3.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[6]		13.2	4.4	4.3	8.8	13.0	4.4	4.3	8.6
Construction		10.1	4.2	3.4	5.9	9.9	4.1	3.3	5.8
General building contractors	15	8.2	3.1	2.2	5.0	7.5	3.1	2.2	4.4
Heavy construction, except building	16	6.3	3.3	2.1	3.0	6.2	3.3	2.1	3.0
Special trade contractors	17	11.6	4.8	4.0	6.9	11.6	4.7	4.0	6.8
Manufacturing		12.0	6.1	2.0	6.0	9.0	4.4	1.7	4.6
Durable goods		10.0	4.7	2.2	5.2	8.5	3.9	1.9	4.6
Lumber and wood products	24	8.0	3.7	1.1	4.3	8.0	3.7	1.1	4.3
Furniture and fixtures	25	9.4	4.5	2.1	4.9	7.8	3.3	1.7	4.5
Fabricated metal products	34	12.8	5.1	2.3	7.7	11.2	4.1	1.9	7.2
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	7.5	4.3	2.4	3.2	6.5	3.9	2.1	2.7
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	9.0	5.1	2.0	3.9	6.6	3.7	1.6	2.8
Transportation equipment	37	12.9	5.0	3.1	7.9	10.6	3.8	2.4	6.8
Instruments and related products	38	5.8	2.6	1.0	3.2	4.2	1.9	0.7	2.4
Nondurable goods		13.8	7.2	1.8	6.6	9.4	4.8	1.5	4.6
Food and kindred products	20	17.2	9.3	1.8	7.9	11.1	5.9	1.5	5.2
Paper and allied products	26	7.5	4.2	1.1	3.3	7.3	4.0	1.0	3.3
Printing and publishing	27	5.0	2.1	1.3	2.9	4.5	1.9	1.2	2.6
Chemicals and allied products	28	7.4	3.4	1.8	4.0	5.8	2.5	1.4	3.3
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	9.4	4.7	2.9	4.6	8.5	4.3	2.7	4.2
Transportation and public utilities[9]		8.2	4.5	3.7	3.8	8.1	4.4	3.6	3.7
Railroad transportation[9]	40	2.0	1.5	1.2	0.5	2.0	1.5	1.2	0.5
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	4.7	3.1	2.9	1.6	4.5	2.9	2.8	1.6
Trucking and warehousing	42	11.9	6.3	5.7	5.5	11.7	6.2	5.6	5.4
Communications	48	3.2	1.7	1.3	1.5	3.0	1.6	1.2	1.4
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	4.6	2.2	2.2	2.5	4.4	2.0	2.0	2.4
Wholesale and retail trade		6.8	2.3	1.6	4.6	6.6	2.2	1.6	4.4
Wholesale trade		6.6	2.8	2.3	3.8	6.5	2.7	2.2	3.8
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	6.6	2.4	2.0	4.2	6.6	2.4	1.9	4.2
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	6.6	3.2	2.5	3.4	6.5	3.1	2.4	3.3
Retail trade		6.9	2.1	1.4	4.9	6.6	2.0	1.3	4.7
Building materials and garden supplies	52	9.4	4.4	1.9	5.0	9.3	4.4	1.8	4.9
General merchandise stores	53	6.5	3.0	2.5	3.4	6.2	2.9	2.4	3.4
Food stores	54	7.8	1.4	1.1	6.4	7.8	1.4	1.1	6.4
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	6.5	2.3	1.6	4.2	6.5	2.3	1.6	4.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2001 -- Continued

Nebraska

Industry[2]	SIC code[3]	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
		Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
			Total[4]	With days away from work[5]			Total[4]	With days away from work[5]	
Apparel and accessory stores	56	2.6	0.2	0.2	2.4	2.5	0.2	0.2	2.3
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	5.3	2.8	1.7	2.4	5.2	2.8	1.7	2.4
Eating and drinking places	58	8.7	1.5	1.2	7.2	8.2	1.5	1.2	6.7
Miscellaneous retail	59	3.4	1.7	0.5	1.8	2.6	1.1	0.3	1.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate		2.0	0.6	0.4	1.5	1.5	0.4	0.3	1.1
Real estate	65	4.8	1.9	1.5	3.0	4.8	1.9	1.5	3.0
Services		5.3	2.3	1.2	3.0	5.0	2.2	1.2	2.8
Hotels and other lodging places	70	4.6	1.9	1.3	2.7	4.3	1.7	1.2	2.6
Personal services	72	3.1	1.1	0.7	2.0	2.9	1.1	0.7	1.8
Business services	73	2.3	1.2	0.8	1.2	2.2	1.1	0.7	1.1
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	5.1	1.6	1.2	3.5	5.1	1.6	1.2	3.5
Miscellaneous repair services	76	6.7	2.0	2.0	4.6	6.7	2.0	2.0	4.6
Amusement and recreation services	79	5.6	1.5	1.0	4.0	5.5	1.5	1.0	3.9
Health services	80	9.2	4.7	2.1	4.6	8.5	4.5	2.0	4.0
Legal services	81	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2
Educational services	82	1.7	0.7	0.4	--	--	0.6	0.4	--
Social services	83	7.1	1.1	1.0	6.0	7.1	1.1	1.0	6.0
Membership organizations	86	4.3	0.6	0.6	3.7	4.3	0.6	0.6	3.7
Engineering and management services	87	1.6	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.5	1.0

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

[3] *Standard Industrial Classification Manual,* 1987 Edition.

[4] Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

[5] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

[6] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[7] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

[8] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded.

[9] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

[10] Incidence rate less than 0.05.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.
-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 2. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2001

Nebraska

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	SIC code[2]	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
		Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
			Total[3]	With days away from work[4]			Total[3]	With days away from work[4]	
Private Industry[5]		44.5	19.3	11.0	25.2	39.7	17.0	10.3	22.7
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[5]		1.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.8
Construction		4.0	1.7	1.3	2.4	4.0	1.7	1.3	2.3
General building contractors	15	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4
Heavy construction, except building	16	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Special trade contractors	17	3.0	1.2	1.0	1.7	2.9	1.2	1.0	1.7
Manufacturing		13.7	6.9	2.3	6.8	10.2	5.0	1.9	5.2
Durable goods		5.1	2.4	1.1	2.7	4.3	2.0	1.0	2.3
Lumber and wood products	24	0.2	0.1	([9])	0.1	0.2	0.1	([9])	0.1
Furniture and fixtures	25	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	([9])	0.1
Fabricated metal products	34	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.6
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3
Transportation equipment	37	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.4
Instruments and related products	38	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	([9])	0.1
Nondurable goods		8.6	4.5	1.1	4.1	5.9	3.0	1.0	2.9
Food and kindred products	20	7.0	3.8	0.7	3.2	4.5	2.4	0.6	2.1
Paper and allied products	26	0.2	0.1	([9])	0.1	0.2	0.1	([9])	0.1
Printing and publishing	27	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Chemicals and allied products	28	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3
Transportation and public utilities[8]		4.6	2.5	2.1	2.1	4.5	2.4	2.0	2.1
Railroad transportation[8]	40	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	0.1	([9])	([9])	([9])	0.1	([9])	([9])	([9])
Trucking and warehousing	42	3.3	1.8	1.6	1.5	3.2	1.7	1.5	1.5
Communications	48	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	0.1	([9])	([9])	([9])	0.1	([9])	([9])	([9])
Wholesale and retail trade		10.7	3.6	2.6	7.1	10.3	3.4	2.5	6.9
Wholesale trade		3.2	1.4	1.1	1.9	3.2	1.3	1.1	1.8
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	1.6	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.6	0.6	0.5	1.0
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.8
Retail trade		7.5	2.2	1.5	5.3	7.1	2.1	1.4	5.0
Building materials and garden supplies	52	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3
General merchandise stores	53	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.5
Food stores	54	1.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.2	0.2	0.2	1.0
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2001 -- Continued

Nebraska

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	SIC code[2]	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
		Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
			Total[3]	With days away from work[4]			Total[3]	With days away from work[4]	
Apparel and accessory stores	56	0.1	([9])	([9])	0.1	0.1	([9])	([9])	0.1
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Eating and drinking places	58	2.7	0.5	0.4	2.3	2.6	0.5	0.4	2.1
Miscellaneous retail	59	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	([9])	0.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate		1.1	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.6
Real estate	65	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Services		9.2	4.0	2.1	5.2	8.7	3.8	2.0	4.9
Hotels and other lodging places	70	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Personal services	72	0.2	0.1	([9])	0.1	0.2	0.1	([9])	0.1
Business services	73	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.5
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Miscellaneous repair services	76	0.1	([9])	([9])	0.1	0.1	([9])	([9])	0.1
Amusement and recreation services	79	0.2	0.1	([9])	0.2	0.2	0.1	([9])	0.2
Health services	80	5.4	2.7	1.2	2.7	4.9	2.6	1.1	2.4
Legal services	81	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])
Educational services	82	0.1	([9])	([9])	--	--	([9])	([9])	--
Social services	83	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.9
Membership organizations	86	0.1	([9])	([9])	0.1	0.1	([9])	([9])	0.1
Engineering and management services	87	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1

[1] Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

[2] *Standard Industrial Classification Manual,* 1987 Edition.

[3] Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

[4] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

[5] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[6] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

[7] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded.

[8] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

[9] Fewer than 50 cases.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.
-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 3. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry division and employment size, 2001

Nebraska

Industry division	All establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
Private industry[2]	6.6	3.0	6.6	9.2	5.6	7.4
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[2]	13.0	6.0	12.9	28.2	--	--
Mining[3]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	9.9	8.1	10.3	11.5	4.4	--
Manufacturing	9.0	--	8.7	9.8	7.1	11.4
Durable goods	8.5	--	9.1	10.2	7.2	8.4
Nondurable goods	9.4	--	8.3	9.3	7.1	12.5
Transportation and public utilities[4]	8.1	--	6.1	9.5	--	--
Wholesale and retail trade	6.6	2.9	6.9	9.3	6.6	4.5
Wholesale trade	6.5	4.5	6.6	7.6	--	--
Retail trade	6.6	2.1	7.0	9.9	--	--
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1.5	0.4	1.7	4.1	--	--
Services	5.0	1.5	4.4	8.6	3.8	5.1

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

[4] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

[5] Incidence rate less than 0.05.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry division and selected case types, 2001

Nebraska

(In thousands)

Industry division	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays	Disorders associated with repeated trauma
		Total[1]	With days away from work[2]		
Private industry[3]	4.8	2.4	0.7	2.5	3.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[3]	([6])	([6])	([6])	([6])	([6])
Mining[4]	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	0.1	([6])	([6])	0.1	([6])
Manufacturing	3.5	1.9	0.4	1.6	2.9
Durable goods	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6
Nondurable goods	2.7	1.5	0.2	1.2	2.3
Transportation and public utilities[5]	0.1	([6])	([6])	([6])	([6])
Wholesale and retail trade	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Wholesale trade	0.1	([6])	([6])	([6])	([6])
Retail trade	0.3	0.1	([6])	0.2	0.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Services	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3

[1] Total lost workday cases involve days way from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

[2] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

[3] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[4] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

[5] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

[6] Fewer than 50 cases.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 5. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry division and selected case types, 1999-2001

Nebraska

Industry division	Total cases			Lost workday cases									Cases without lost workdays		
				Total[2]			With days away from work[3]			With days of restricted work activity only					
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
Private industry[4]	7.1	6.6	7.4	3.2	3.4	3.2	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.4	3.9	3.2	4.2
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[4]	8.7	6.0	13.2	3.5	3.8	4.4	2.8	3.4	4.3	0.8	0.4	0.1	5.1	2.3	8.8
Mining[5]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	10.2	8.3	10.1	4.6	4.8	4.2	3.6	3.8	3.4	1.0	1.0	0.8	5.6	3.5	5.9
Manufacturing	12.4	13.0	12.0	5.8	6.7	6.1	2.4	2.5	2.0	3.4	4.2	4.0	6.6	6.3	6.0
Durable goods	11.5	10.6	10.0	4.3	4.9	4.7	2.4	2.7	2.2	1.8	2.2	2.5	7.3	5.7	5.2
Nondurable goods	13.2	15.2	13.8	7.2	8.3	7.2	2.4	2.3	1.8	4.7	6.1	5.3	6.0	6.8	6.6
Transportation and public utilities[6]	6.6	6.9	8.2	3.8	4.4	4.5	3.2	3.5	3.7	0.6	0.9	0.8	2.8	2.5	3.8
Wholesale and retail trade	6.3	5.4	6.8	2.4	2.6	2.3	1.7	1.9	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	3.9	2.7	4.6
Wholesale trade	7.3	6.4	6.6	3.3	3.6	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.9	1.3	0.6	4.0	2.8	3.8
Retail trade	5.9	4.9	6.9	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.3	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.7	3.8	2.7	4.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.1	1.5	2.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.4	0.9	1.5
Services	5.1	4.5	5.3	2.4	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6	1.1	2.7	2.3	3.0

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

[3] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

[4] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[5] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

[6] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

[7] Incidence rate less than 0.05.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.
-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 6. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 2001

Nebraska

Industry[2]	SIC code[3]	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
		Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
			Total[4]	With days away from work[5]			Total[4]	With days away from work[5]	
Private Industry[6]		7.4	3.2	1.8	4.2	6.6	2.8	1.7	3.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[6]		13.2	4.4	4.3	8.8	13.0	4.4	4.3	8.6
Construction		10.1	4.2	3.4	5.9	9.9	4.1	3.3	5.8
General building contractors	15	8.2	3.1	2.2	5.0	7.5	3.1	2.2	4.4
Residential building construction	152	7.4	2.5	2.2	4.9	6.3	2.5	2.2	3.8
Nonresidential building construction	154	8.7	3.6	2.3	5.1	8.4	3.5	2.2	4.8
Heavy construction, except building	16	6.3	3.3	2.1	3.0	6.2	3.3	2.1	3.0
Highway and street construction	161	6.4	2.8	2.7	3.5	6.4	2.8	2.7	3.5
Heavy construction, except highway	162	6.1	3.7	1.5	2.5	6.1	3.7	1.5	2.4
Special trade contractors	17	11.6	4.8	4.0	6.9	11.6	4.7	4.0	6.8
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	13.2	3.9	3.0	9.3	13.0	3.7	2.8	9.3
Electrical work	173	10.4	2.8	2.3	7.7	10.3	2.7	2.3	7.6
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	11.8	7.9	7.3	3.9	11.8	7.9	7.3	3.9
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	179	8.8	2.9	2.3	5.9	8.8	2.9	2.3	5.9
Manufacturing		12.0	6.1	2.0	6.0	9.0	4.4	1.7	4.6
Durable goods		10.0	4.7	2.2	5.2	8.5	3.9	1.9	4.6
Lumber and wood products	24	8.0	3.7	1.1	4.3	8.0	3.7	1.1	4.3
Furniture and fixtures	25	9.4	4.5	2.1	4.9	7.8	3.3	1.7	4.5
Fabricated metal products	34	12.8	5.1	2.3	7.7	11.2	4.1	1.9	7.2
Fabricated structural metal products	344	12.2	4.7	1.2	7.5	10.2	3.5	0.8	6.7
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	7.5	4.3	2.4	3.2	6.5	3.9	2.1	2.7
Farm and garden machinery	352	8.1	4.1	2.9	4.0	7.2	3.7	2.6	3.5
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	9.0	5.1	2.0	3.9	6.6	3.7	1.6	2.8
Transportation equipment	37	12.9	5.0	3.1	7.9	10.6	3.8	2.4	6.8
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	10.6	3.4	1.7	7.1	8.5	2.5	1.3	6.1
Instruments and related products	38	5.8	2.6	1.0	3.2	4.2	1.9	0.7	2.4
Nondurable goods		13.8	7.2	1.8	6.6	9.4	4.8	1.5	4.6
Food and kindred products	20	17.2	9.3	1.8	7.9	11.1	5.9	1.5	5.2
Meat products	201	20.2	10.7	1.6	9.5	12.0	6.2	1.2	5.8
Meat packing plants	2011	23.1	11.8	1.9	11.3	12.7	6.4	1.3	6.3
Grain mill products	204	11.6	6.6	3.5	5.0	10.9	6.4	3.4	4.5
Paper and allied products	26	7.5	4.2	1.1	3.3	7.3	4.0	1.0	3.3
Printing and publishing	27	5.0	2.1	1.3	2.9	4.5	1.9	1.2	2.6
Newspapers	271	4.5	1.8	1.6	2.7	4.2	1.7	1.5	2.5
Commercial printing	275	4.9	2.3	1.0	2.6	4.6	2.1	0.8	2.4
Chemicals and allied products	28	7.4	3.4	1.8	4.0	5.8	2.5	1.4	3.3
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	9.4	4.7	2.9	4.6	8.5	4.3	2.7	4.2
Transportation and public utilities[9]		8.2	4.5	3.7	3.8	8.1	4.4	3.6	3.7
Railroad transportation[9]	40	2.0	1.5	1.2	0.5	2.0	1.5	1.2	0.5
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	4.7	3.1	2.9	1.6	4.5	2.9	2.8	1.6
Trucking and warehousing	42	11.9	6.3	5.7	5.5	11.7	6.2	5.6	5.4
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	12.2	6.5	5.9	5.7	12.0	6.4	5.8	5.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 2001 -- Continued

Nebraska

Industry[2]	SIC code[3]	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
		Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
			Total[4]	With days away from work[5]			Total[4]	With days away from work[5]	
Communications	48	3.2	1.7	1.3	1.5	3.0	1.6	1.2	1.4
Telephone communications	481	2.5	1.2	1.1	1.3	2.2	1.1	1.0	1.1
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	4.6	2.2	2.2	2.5	4.4	2.0	2.0	2.4
Wholesale and retail trade		6.8	2.3	1.6	4.6	6.6	2.2	1.6	4.4
Wholesale trade		6.6	2.8	2.3	3.8	6.5	2.7	2.2	3.8
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	6.6	2.4	2.0	4.2	6.6	2.4	1.9	4.2
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	6.7	2.5	2.2	4.2	6.7	2.5	2.2	4.2
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	6.6	3.2	2.5	3.4	6.5	3.1	2.4	3.3
Groceries and related products	514	10.0	4.8	3.4	5.2	9.8	4.6	3.2	5.2
Farm-product raw materials	515	5.9	2.5	2.3	3.5	5.9	2.5	2.3	3.5
Retail trade		6.9	2.1	1.4	4.9	6.6	2.0	1.3	4.7
Building materials and garden supplies	52	9.4	4.4	1.9	5.0	9.3	4.4	1.8	4.9
Lumber and other building materials	521	10.7	5.9	2.5	4.8	10.7	5.9	2.5	4.8
General merchandise stores	53	6.5	3.0	2.5	3.4	6.2	2.9	2.4	3.4
Department stores	531	6.3	3.2	2.6	3.1	6.0	3.0	2.4	3.0
Food stores	54	7.8	1.4	1.1	6.4	7.8	1.4	1.1	6.4
Grocery stores	541	8.2	1.4	1.0	6.8	8.2	1.4	1.0	6.8
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	6.5	2.3	1.6	4.2	6.5	2.3	1.6	4.1
New and used car dealers	551	8.4	2.6	1.7	5.8	8.4	2.6	1.7	5.8
Gasoline service stations	554	4.6	1.6	0.9	3.0	4.5	1.6	0.9	2.9
Apparel and accessory stores	56	2.6	0.2	0.2	2.4	2.5	0.2	0.2	2.3
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	5.3	2.8	1.7	2.4	5.2	2.8	1.7	2.4
Eating and drinking places	58	8.7	1.5	1.2	7.2	8.2	1.5	1.2	6.7
Miscellaneous retail	59	3.4	1.7	0.5	1.8	2.6	1.1	0.3	1.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate		2.0	0.6	0.4	1.5	1.5	0.4	0.3	1.1
Real estate	65	4.8	1.9	1.5	3.0	4.8	1.9	1.5	3.0
Services		5.3	2.3	1.2	3.0	5.0	2.2	1.2	2.8
Hotels and other lodging places	70	4.6	1.9	1.3	2.7	4.3	1.7	1.2	2.6
Personal services	72	3.1	1.1	0.7	2.0	2.9	1.1	0.7	1.8
Business services	73	2.3	1.2	0.8	1.2	2.2	1.1	0.7	1.1
Services to buildings	734	5.5	3.1	1.9	2.4	5.5	3.1	1.9	2.4
Computer and data processing services	737	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.4
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	5.1	1.6	1.2	3.5	5.1	1.6	1.2	3.5
Miscellaneous repair services	76	6.7	2.0	2.0	4.6	6.7	2.0	2.0	4.6
Amusement and recreation services	79	5.6	1.5	1.0	4.0	5.5	1.5	1.0	3.9
Health services	80	9.2	4.7	2.1	4.6	8.5	4.5	2.0	4.0
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	18.0	10.2	3.8	7.9	17.5	9.9	3.6	7.6
Hospitals	806	8.7	4.3	2.2	4.4	7.5	4.0	2.1	3.4
Legal services	81	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2
Educational services	82	1.7	0.7	0.4	--	--	0.6	0.4	--
Colleges and universities	822	1.8	0.6	0.4	1.2	1.8	0.6	0.3	1.2
Social services	83	7.1	1.1	1.0	6.0	7.1	1.1	1.0	6.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 2001 -- Continued

Nebraska

Industry[2]	SIC code[3]	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
		Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
			Total[4]	With days away from work[5]			Total[4]	With days away from work[5]	
Membership organizations	86	4.3	0.6	0.6	3.7	4.3	0.6	0.6	3.7
Engineering and management services	87	1.6	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.5	1.0

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

[3] *Standard Industrial Classification Manual,* 1987 Edition.

[4] Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

[5] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

[6] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[7] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

[8] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded.

[9] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

[10] Incidence rate less than 0.05.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.
-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 7. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 2001

Nebraska

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	SIC code[2]	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
		Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
			Total[3]	With days away from work[4]			Total[3]	With days away from work[4]	
Private Industry[5]		44.5	19.3	11.0	25.2	39.7	17.0	10.3	22.7
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[5]		1.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.8
Construction		4.0	1.7	1.3	2.4	4.0	1.7	1.3	2.3
General building contractors	15	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4
Residential building construction	152	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nonresidential building construction	154	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Heavy construction, except building	16	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Highway and street construction	161	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Heavy construction, except highway	162	0.2	0.1	([9])	0.1	0.2	0.1	([9])	0.1
Special trade contractors	17	3.0	1.2	1.0	1.7	2.9	1.2	1.0	1.7
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.6
Electrical work	173	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	179	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Manufacturing		13.7	6.9	2.3	6.8	10.2	5.0	1.9	5.2
Durable goods		5.1	2.4	1.1	2.7	4.3	2.0	1.0	2.3
Lumber and wood products	24	0.2	0.1	([9])	0.1	0.2	0.1	([9])	0.1
Furniture and fixtures	25	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	([9])	0.1
Fabricated metal products	34	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.6
Fabricated structural metal products	344	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	([9])	0.3
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3
Farm and garden machinery	352	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3
Transportation equipment	37	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.4
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Instruments and related products	38	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	([9])	0.1
Nondurable goods		8.6	4.5	1.1	4.1	5.9	3.0	1.0	2.9
Food and kindred products	20	7.0	3.8	0.7	3.2	4.5	2.4	0.6	2.1
Meat products	201	5.8	3.1	0.5	2.7	3.5	1.8	0.3	1.7
Meat packing plants	2011	4.7	2.4	0.4	2.3	2.6	1.3	0.3	1.3
Grain mill products	204	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Paper and allied products	26	0.2	0.1	([9])	0.1	0.2	0.1	([9])	0.1
Printing and publishing	27	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Newspapers	271	0.1	0.1	([9])	0.1	0.1	0.1	([9])	0.1
Commercial printing	275	0.2	0.1	([9])	0.1	0.2	0.1	([9])	0.1
Chemicals and allied products	28	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3
Transportation and public utilities[8]		4.6	2.5	2.1	2.1	4.5	2.4	2.0	2.1
Railroad transportation[8]	40	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	0.1	([9])	([9])	([9])	0.1	([9])	([9])	([9])
Trucking and warehousing	42	3.3	1.8	1.6	1.5	3.2	1.7	1.5	1.5
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	3.2	1.7	1.6	1.5	3.2	1.7	1.5	1.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 2001 -- Continued

Nebraska

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	SIC code[2]	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
		Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
			Total[3]	With days away from work[4]			Total[3]	With days away from work[4]	
Communications	48	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Telephone communications	481	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	0.1	([9])	([9])	([9])	0.1	([9])	([9])	([9])
Wholesale and retail trade		10.7	3.6	2.6	7.1	10.3	3.4	2.5	6.9
Wholesale trade		3.2	1.4	1.1	1.9	3.2	1.3	1.1	1.8
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	1.6	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.6	0.6	0.5	1.0
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.8
Groceries and related products	514	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3
Farm-product raw materials	515	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Retail trade		7.5	2.2	1.5	5.3	7.1	2.1	1.4	5.0
Building materials and garden supplies	52	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3
Lumber and other building materials	521	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
General merchandise stores	53	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.5
Department stores	531	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4
Food stores	54	1.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.2	0.2	0.2	1.0
Grocery stores	541	1.2	0.2	0.1	1.0	1.2	0.2	0.1	1.0
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.7
New and used car dealers	551	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.5
Gasoline service stations	554	0.2	0.1	([9])	0.2	0.2	0.1	([9])	0.1
Apparel and accessory stores	56	0.1	([9])	([9])	0.1	0.1	([9])	([9])	0.1
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Eating and drinking places	58	2.7	0.5	0.4	2.3	2.6	0.5	0.4	2.1
Miscellaneous retail	59	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	([9])	0.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate		1.1	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.6
Real estate	65	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Services		9.2	4.0	2.1	5.2	8.7	3.8	2.0	4.9
Hotels and other lodging places	70	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Personal services	72	0.2	0.1	([9])	0.1	0.2	0.1	([9])	0.1
Business services	73	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.5
Services to buildings	734	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Computer and data processing services	737	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	([9])	0.1
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Miscellaneous repair services	76	0.1	([9])	([9])	0.1	0.1	([9])	([9])	0.1
Amusement and recreation services	79	0.2	0.1	([9])	0.2	0.2	0.1	([9])	0.2
Health services	80	5.4	2.7	1.2	2.7	4.9	2.6	1.1	2.4
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	2.7	1.5	0.6	1.2	2.6	1.5	0.5	1.2
Hospitals	806	2.2	1.1	0.6	1.1	1.9	1.0	0.5	0.8
Legal services	81	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])
Educational services	82	0.1	([9])	([9])	--	--	([9])	([9])	--
Colleges and universities	822	0.1	([9])	([9])	0.1	0.1	([9])	([9])	0.1
Social services	83	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 2001 -- Continued

Nebraska

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	SIC code[2]	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
		Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
			Total[3]	With days away from work[4]			Total[3]	With days away from work[4]	
Membership organizations	86	0.1	([9])	([9])	0.1	0.1	([9])	([9])	0.1
Engineering and management services	87	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1

[1] Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

[2] *Standard Industrial Classification Manual,* 1987 Edition.

[3] Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

[4] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

[5] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[6] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

[7] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded.

[8] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

[9] Fewer than 50 cases.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.
-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.